

PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION  
ARBITERS.

Knights of Labor and Railroad Officials Before the State Board.

Investigation of the Big Central Strike Now in Full Swing.

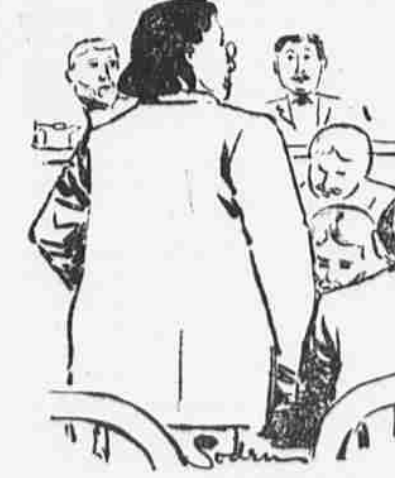
Webb, Lee, Valentine and Others on the Witness Stand.

Denials of the Vice-President's Statements by the Discharged Knights.

Company's Secret Service Detectives Made Reports Against Them.

Gen. Pryor Cross-Examines and Is Told that the Documents Are Destroyed.

Every workman, no matter whether he is a Knight of Labor or not, is deeply interested in the outcome of the investigation.



action which was begun this morning by the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation into the causes which led to the existing strike on the New York Central Railroad.

The members of the Board, Judge Gilbert Robertson, of Troy, the Chairman; William Purcell, of Rochester, and Florence F. Donovan, came to the city yesterday with their Secretary, Charles J. Madden, and engaged Part I. of the Superior Court for the place of holding the investigation.

They are acting under that provision of the law creating the Board which empowers them, in case either party to the dispute refuses to submit to arbitration, to proceed to the locality where a strike occurs and investigate into the causes, authority being given them to subpoena any witness to attend, to compel them to produce any papers that may be desired and to examine such witnesses in the same manner as any court of record.

In accordance with this authority subpoenas were issued to Master Workman E. J. Lee, of District Assembly No. 246, and to a number of the former employees of the Central, whose discharge by the Company was made the basis of the present strike.

General Master Workman Powderly and his colleagues in the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, Messrs. Holland, Wright, Devlin and Hayes, the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Order, all volunteered their attendance and were on hand this morning.

VICE-PRESIDENT H. Walter Webb was one of the first to arrive at the committee room. He came in about a quarter before 10, accompanied by Lawyer Frank Loomis, the counsel for the Company; Arthur E. Leonard, his private secretary; Hamilton Harris and D. W. Tiers, all of whom represent the New York Central Company.

"I have received no subpoena," said Mr. Webb, "but I am perfectly willing to appear and submit to an examination by the Board."

appearance chatted with his counsel and with the reporters who were on hand. There seemed to be a general impression that the Vice-President of the Central would decline to go as fully into the details of the dismissal of the discharged Knights of Labor, as the Board of Arbitration might desire.

When Counselor Loomis was asked whether Mr. Webb could be compelled to answer all questions that were put to him he said:

"That is a matter in regard to which I do not care to express any opinion in advance. It will be time enough to decide that question when the questions are asked."

At 10 o'clock there were hardly a score of persons in the court-room. None of the members of the Board had arrived, and the eyes of the spectators were turned anxiously towards the entrance in expectation every moment of catching the first glimpse of some of the big Knights whose presence at the investigation will lead so much interest to its proceedings.

Court Officer Kane, who has recently had so much experience with sensational investigations, was all prepared for a big crowd. He had a bar put up across the entrance in the corridor, and was very much surprised when the crowd did not begin to flow in when the hour announced for opening the investigation arrived.

RYOR FOR THE KNIGHTS.

Gen. Pryor, who has been retained as counsel for the Knights, came in once or twice, looked around and then went out into the corridor to finish his cigar.

It was nearly 10:30 when Chairman Gilbert Robertson made his appearance, and with him were Commissioners Donovan and Purcell. At the same time Commissioner Wright and Holland came in and took their seats near President Webb.

SPEECH FROM THE CHAIR.

Chairman Robertson opened the proceedings by stating that, as all efforts to settle the strike of the employees of the New York Central Railroad had failed, the Board had decided in pursuance of the law to make inquiry into the causes of the controversy.

"We are here for that purpose and will proceed," he added.

Lawyer Loomis then announced that Mr. Webb had come voluntarily to the hearing, and was ready to give his testimony, as far as was consistent in furthering the information the Board desired.

WEBB TAKES THE STAND.

Mr. Webb was then sworn as a witness and took the stand.

He told the Board first that as Third Vice-President he had charge of the operation of the New York Central.

"Give the Board what information you can in regard to the controversy between the Company and its employees," said Mr. Loomis.

"The Company has no controversy with its employees and never had. On the morning of Aug. 8, some men voluntarily left the service. Their places have been filled, and the road is now being operated successfully."

"The cause of this so-called strike was said to be the discharge of seventy-eight men out of 22,900 employees. It was claimed that they were discharged because they were members of an organization known as the Knights of Labor."

IT WAS NOT TRUE. They were discharged by my orders, and so far as I know they were members of the Knights of Labor. They were discharged for good and sufficient reasons. I have no doubt that they were discharged because they were members of an organization known as the Knights of Labor."

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

"It was not true. They were discharged by my orders, and so far as I know they were members of the Knights of Labor. They were discharged for good and sufficient reasons. I have no doubt that they were discharged because they were members of an organization known as the Knights of Labor."

On Aug. 8 a gentleman, Mr. Holland, I believe, came to my office and requested an interview as to the discharge of the men. As he was not connected with the Company, I declined to have such an interview.

Afterwards several other gentlemen came for the same purpose and I always gave the same answer to them.

This covers the history of the so-called strike so far as I know.

"That is all I wish to say, Mr. Webb," said Counselor Loomis.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY PRYOR.

Gen. Pryor then took the witness in charge and proceeded to cross-examine him very rigidly.

Q. You say that of the seventy-eight men discharged, only seven were members of the Knights of Labor? A. Yes, so far as I know.

Q. Did you know who they were? A. I was not connected with the Company, I declined to have such an interview.

Afterwards several other gentlemen came for the same purpose and I always gave the same answer to them.

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"That is all I wish to say, Mr. Webb," said Counselor Loomis.

men against whom such charges were made? This question was strenuously objected to by Lawyer Loomis, but Chairman Robertson allowed it.

In reply Mr. Webb said that forty-two men were discharged for lack of employment; they were mostly men employed in the Albany car shops.

LEE KILLED OUT.

The others were discharged for unsatisfactory service. Among these Mr. Webb said were Edward J. Lee, of Troy, and Lee. Others who were discharged for the same general cause were named Mr. Carey, of Albany, and Mr. Brown, of Albany.

"Were any discharged for drunkenness?" "Yes," replied the witness, but when asked to name them, Mr. Webb objected, saying the men would give their consent to being thus exposed.

ACCUSED OF LIES.

Chairman Robertson, however, decided that the inquiry was a proper one, and Mr. Webb answered that Congress and Morgan, two men were discharged for that reason. He could not remember any others off hand.

POWDERLY'S DENIAL.

At this moment General Master Workman Powderly and Secretary Hayes came in, and their arrival created quite a stir in the court-room. People stood up to look at them.

They took their places behind Gen. Pryor, and all four members of the Board were turned towards them with great interest. Frequently making suggestions to their counsel.

Q. Pryor continued:

Q. Was Morgan a Knight of Labor? A. I believe he was.

Q. Were any discharged for incompetence or for insubordination and neglect of duty?

Q. Who, for one, was discharged for this reason? A. Morgan.

Q. Hadn't he been with the Company for twenty years? A. He may have been.

Q. Was there ever any charge against him? A. Yes, he had been discharged for neglect of duty.

Q. What do you regard as insubordination and neglect of duty? A. Insubordination is disobedience and neglect of duty is failure to perform the duties of the position.

Q. Can you give any instance? A. Yes, when he was in his office one day that he refused to take any orders from me.

Q. How long afterwards was he discharged? A. Not long after I heard of it, I assure you.

The witness stated that Lee was not on duty when called before him to explain why they were discharged or given an opportunity to answer the charges.

Mr. Webb also repeated that he knew the facts that the men were Knights never had anything to do with their discharge.

Q. Did you ever hear the matter discussed among the members of the Board?

After some discussion on this point Mr. Webb said that he had never heard the questions discussed.

Mr. Webb then gave a detailed account of his conversation with Commissioner Holland on Aug. 8, and then Gen. Pryor brought up the question of the hiring of Pinkerton detectives.

The witness said that he had employed Pinkerton men, and made arrangements with the head of the bureau as soon as there began to be rumor of trouble on the road.

REPLIES TO ANSWER.

Q. Then you made arrangements for hiring them before the strike occurred? A. Yes, I did.

Gen. Pryor tried to compel the witness to state what instructions were given to those detectives when they were dispatched, claiming that it was necessary to bring out all the facts, so that the Board might be able to judge for itself.

The Board allowed the question, but Mr. Webb declined to answer it by the advice of his counsel.

This closed the cross-examination of Mr. Webb for the present, but Gen. Pryor said he would need him later.

POWDERLY'S WITNESSES.

William A. Valentine, a passenger train man, who was discharged Aug. 4, was then called as a witness.

He said he had been employed on the New York Central road for more than four years, and had been a Knight of Labor since Jan. 1, 1904.

When he was discharged he received the notice in writing. It was from J. W. Stephens, his immediate superior, and he was told that he was being discharged because he was a member of the Knights of Labor.

"I was very much surprised, because no complaint had ever been made to me about my service. I was never told why I was discharged, and the only thing I remember which could have led to this was a conversation I had with Mr. Stephens some four months previous."

man of the Executive Board of D. A. 246, which had ordered the strike on Aug. 8.

Q. Why did the Board order the strike? A. Because the officers of the New York Central Railroad had violated the agreement which they made with our organization, which provided that promotions should be made in order of seniority, and because they were discharged by the company previous to Aug. 8 were discharged because they were members of the Knights of Labor.

Q. When were you discharged? A. On July 10, when I was in the actual employ of the company. I was not getting ready at the time because I was from duty on leave. I obtained consent from superior officer, Department Chief of the Albany, to be paid away until I should get ready to report for duty.

DENIALS FOR WEBB.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Toney about the money or profits of the Vanderbilt funds, such as Mr. Webb alleged that he had? A. No, I never had any conversation with Mr. Toney about any money or profits of the Vanderbilt funds.

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## BIG AND WINNING STRIKE.

New York and Brooklyn Varnishers Demand Increased Pay.

Twelve Large Firms Give in Before Noon—Others Falling in Line.

Over 600 union varnishers in New York and Brooklyn struck this morning for a higher schedule of wages.

The step had been under consideration for some time, the men demanding \$2.50 a day for inside and \$3 a day for outside work instead of \$2.25 and \$2.50 as formerly.

When this new schedule was submitted to the bosses a few weeks ago the latter asked for time to consider it, as the summer season had been too dull to warrant an immediate increase in wages.

At a subsequent conference between a committee of the union employees and representatives from twenty-three of the largest firms, the bosses offered the men \$2.50 for all kinds of work, and declined to consider the schedule previously submitted by the men.

The men declined the bosses' general offer of \$2.50, and the different varnishers' unions discussed the situation for themselves and sent delegates to a general meeting of all the unions Sunday, when it was decided to strike on Monday.

At the beginning of the busy season, the strike had hardly been on an hour and the men were already in a hot temper. The strike was declared by the union committee at its headquarters in different forms, some firms communicating by mail, while others appeared in person, or by telephone.

Many were the expressions used by the company officers and others about the new law. "It won't do," said one, "no one can stop the kids smoking unless they do it themselves, and now that these two, the first and the last, are in the hands of the law, and are to be set at liberty."

"If the law is enforced," said the officer of Mr. Gerry's Society, "we shall have our station-house full of cigarette fiends all the time. In my opinion the law will stand."

An Evening World reporter visited several of the police stations down town this morning, but there were no invincible delinquents locked up on the serious charge of smoking.

It is not likely that the rule will be at all strictly enforced, the policeman do not like to lock a small boy up, any more than they do an unfortunate woman, and will not do so if they can help it.

## TWO KILLED, TWO WILL DIE. GLANCY WAS MURDERED.

Awful Result of a Scaffold's Fall on a Newark Building.

Two men are dead and two more will die as the result of a terrible accident at 5 o'clock this morning in Newark.

The dead men are Theodore Brand and Herman Mattheus. The names of the others are not yet known.

They were employed on a building in course of construction at Fourteenth street and Fairmount avenue, and were working on a scaffolding 35 feet above the sidewalk.

The fastenings gave way and the four men were thrown to the ground.

After the crowd on the pavement and was instantly killed, his brains being scattered on the sidewalk, and Mattheus fell upon him. Mattheus's back was broken and he, too, died instantly. The others' injuries are thought to be fatal by the hospital surgeon.

CORONERS' MOVING DAY.

Their New Quarters to Be Occupied by Thursday at the Latest.

"If we don't carry away more on our next load," said one of the men, "we shall not be moved for a month," replied Chief Clerk Reynolds to the coroners' office this morning, to the query of an Evening World reporter as to when the coroners' quarters would be moved.

We won't move from here until tomorrow, said one of the men, "but we shall move our new quarters by Thursday."

"We'll be lucky if we get our impediments out of here by then."

ALDERMAN NORTON ARRESTED.

He Hit Statesman Shedy in the Eye in a Political Quarrel.

Alderman Patrick Norton, of the "Horse-shoe" district in Jersey City, was under arrest before Justice Stirling today, charged with hitting in the eye politician Shedy.

Shedy was in Alderman Norton's saloon last night, and a fight followed a discussion of politics. Shedy was hit in the eye by a glass, and Norton was arrested.

Fair Weather.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The weather is fair and pleasant.

Caught a Burglar in His Store.

Grocer Michael Murphy caught Michael Mehan in his store, 279 Third avenue, Brooklyn, before daylight this morning, and he was held for trial.

Hitting Gibbs Through His Friend.

Warren A. Barker, clerk in the Erie Railroad office, and an adherent of the Committee of the Republican party in the Thirtieth Assembly District, was today appointed to succeed Henry H. Gibbs as clerk of the Erie Railroad.

## FIRST "CIGAROOT" ARREST.

Two Harlem Boys Taken in by a Zealous Cop.

Upon Pleading Ignorance of the Law, Justice Welde Discharged Them.

The "small boy" has no fears whatever apparently of Gillette's "Cigaroot bill." He was out about his usual haunts this morning puffing away on butts with more satisfaction seemingly than if there was no august set of the Legislature and rule of the Board of Aldermen prohibiting him from smoking the injurious cigarette.

The first arrest under the new law was made in Harlem yesterday afternoon by Policeman Woodbridge of the East Eighty-eighth station.

Two boys fifteen years of age going by the name of Gillette's "Cigaroot bill." He was out about his usual haunts this morning puffing away on butts with more satisfaction seemingly than if there was no august set of the Legislature and rule of the Board of Aldermen prohibiting him from smoking the injurious cigarette.

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## JUDGE EARL NOMINATED.

Republicans Name a Democrat for Court of Appeals Judge.

Resolutions by the State Committee Endorsing Harrison and the Force Bill.

Ex-United States Senator Thomas C. Platt was one